

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1857.

NUMBER 204.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal
\$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Even-
ing Bulletin \$4 a year or 12¢ cents a week, if mailed \$5
Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-
Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year
\$8; 3 copies \$12; 4 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—21 copies for \$10.

Advertisements by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines One square, 10 lines
agate, one month.....\$1 00
Do, each additional line.....25
Do, one week.....25
Do, two weeks.....50
Do, three weeks.....75
Do, four weeks.....1 00
Do, five weeks.....1 25
Do, six weeks.....1 50
Do, seven weeks.....1 75
Do, eight weeks.....2 00
Do, nine weeks.....2 25
Do, ten weeks.....2 50
Do, eleven weeks.....2 75
Do, twelve weeks.....3 00
Do, thirteen weeks.....3 25
Do, fourteen weeks.....3 50
Do, fifteen weeks.....3 75
Do, sixteen weeks.....4 00
Do, seventeen weeks.....4 25
Do, eighteen weeks.....4 50
Do, nineteen weeks.....4 75
Do, twenty weeks.....5 00
Do, twenty-one weeks.....5 25
Do, twenty-two weeks.....5 50
Do, twenty-three weeks.....5 75
Do, twenty-four weeks.....6 00
Do, twenty-five weeks.....6 25
Do, twenty-six weeks.....6 50
Do, twenty-seven weeks.....6 75
Do, twenty-eight weeks.....7 00
Do, twenty-nine weeks.....7 25
Do, thirty weeks.....7 50
Do, thirty-one weeks.....7 75
Do, thirty-two weeks.....8 00
Do, thirty-three weeks.....8 25
Do, thirty-four weeks.....8 50
Do, thirty-five weeks.....8 75
Do, thirty-six weeks.....9 00
Do, thirty-seven weeks.....9 25
Do, thirty-eight weeks.....9 50
Do, thirty-nine weeks.....9 75
Do, forty weeks.....10 00
Do, forty-one weeks.....10 25
Do, forty-two weeks.....10 50
Do, forty-three weeks.....10 75
Do, forty-four weeks.....11 00
Do, forty-five weeks.....11 25
Do, forty-six weeks.....11 50
Do, forty-seven weeks.....11 75
Do, forty-eight weeks.....12 00
Do, forty-nine weeks.....12 25
Do, fifty weeks.....12 50
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Do, fifty-two weeks.....13 00
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Do, eighty-six weeks.....21 50
Do, eighty-seven weeks.....21 75
Do, eighty-eight weeks.....22 00
Do, eighty-nine weeks.....22 25
Do, ninety weeks.....22 50
Do, ninety-one weeks.....22 75
Do, ninety-two weeks.....23 00
Do, ninety-three weeks.....23 25
Do, ninety-four weeks.....23 50
Do, ninety-five weeks.....23 75
Do, ninety-six weeks.....24 00
Do, ninety-seven weeks.....24 25
Do, ninety-eight weeks.....24 50
Do, ninety-nine weeks.....24 75
Do, one hundred weeks.....25 00

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, shorthold and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-
price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral notices and communications, inserted in edi-
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements.—25 cents for first insertion and
15¢ cents for each continuance; each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued also in the Evening Bulletin, the rate for the
two publications will be charged.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00
Each continuance.....25
Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if
they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if
not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop
advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857.

THE DECLINE OF FRANCE.—The publication of
the last French census develops the fact not only
that the ratio of increase of the population of the
empire is rapidly diminishing, but that the provin-
ces are emptying their people at a fearful rate into
the cities and large towns. These striking
marks of decay have recently been made the sub-
ject of extended discussions by the English press,
in which we may be sure they lose none of their
proper significance. So far from this, they have
been drawn out under the force of British logic into
the utmost tension of their meaning, and fortified by
all the additional signs of French degeneracy which
the keen scent of national prejudice could detect.

The case, after making due allowances for the
coloring of British zeal, is truly a startling one,
and well adapted to awaken serious thought in
other countries as well as in France, since everything
that throws light upon the secret of national thrift
or decay is of vital concern to even the most pros-
perous of nations. The ground on which the Eng-
lish publicists rest the assertion of French decay is,
beside the leading indications already noticed, the
fact that the standard of height in the French army
has been repeatedly reduced within the last fifty
years, suggesting if not justifying the inference
that the French are physically a smaller people than
they once were, and generally that France has re-
tired from the field of conquest and colonization on
which she wrestled with so much success before the
Revolution, without exhibiting similar energy on any
other field. Though it is probable that these latter
considerations are thrown in chiefly or merely to add
a finishing shade to the picture. They do not at all
events appear to be very satisfactory. However
this may be, such are the material points of the
question as put by the English writers. Their ex-
planation of it is, briefly, that, in the first place, the
vitals of French society have been paralyzed by the
war. Napoleon with their far-reaching consequences,
and, secondly, that, to complete the national
sterility, the land system established by the Revo-
lution, through the excessive division and subdivi-
sion of estates which it exacts, strikes fatally at the
very source of production and population. Other
subordinate causes to be sure are assigned in abun-
dantly, according to the passion or idiosyncrasy of
the writer, but these are the great and fruitful ones
in which all alike concur.

This is the problem and its solution as given by the
ablest and most dispassionate of the British jour-
nals. The reply of the French writers is various
but in no respect conclusive. Indeed, the effect of
all that we have seen from Frenchmen on this sub-
ject is rather to deepen the impression left by the
arguments of the more temperate of their rivals across
the channel. Of those who have yet come forward
to grapple with the subject, the most eminent are
MM. Legoyt and LePlay, the former Chef de Bu-
reau in the statistical department of the Ministry of
the Interior, and the latter a Councillor of State
who has distinguished himself by his contributions
to politico-economical and social science, especially
by a work of great merit on the condition of Euro-
pean workmen. Neither of them, in our judgment,
overthrows the alarming hypothesis of his adver-
saries. The latter, in fact, does not attempt it. On
the contrary he expressly concedes the substantial
validity of that hypothesis. "The Times," says M. LePlay,
"argues that our race has singularly declined since
the close of the last century in all that concerns
physical development and the force of reproduction;
it adds that France, in this respect, has far from
partaken of European progress. I am obliged to
acknowledge the correctness of this fact, and of the
two causes assigned to it by the English writer.

The first cause is evident. The wars of the revolu-
tion and of the Empire during twenty years re-
sulted in withdrawing from France or in entailing death
on the field of battle of several millions of men
chosen from the prime of the nation; no European
race had been submitted, for many centuries past,
to such a trial. The second cause pointed out by

the Times is the system of forced division of her-
editary possessions, to which the country had been
subjected since 1793. The opinions given by the
Times on the latter point are in some respects of too
absolute a character, though they are admitted as
evident truths in England and in the United States.
Not a man either educated or ignorant, rich or poor,
Whig or Tory, would comprehend the necessity of
discussing that question. All Anglo-Normans in
the two hemispheres are convinced that the un-
heard-of extension of their race is due, above all,
to the absolute liberty they enjoy in the transmis-
sion of their property." This is virtually yielding
the whole question in dispute. M. LePlay logically
capitulates.

M. Legoyt, however, does not give it up thus.
Admitting, as all parties do, the diminution of
the growth of French population, he maintains
that it is owing purely to accidental causes. This
might do very well if he omitted to de-
scend to particulars. But when he gravely
mentions the cholera, the price of provisions,
and the Crimean war, as the active causes of so
early, wide-spread, durable, and augmenting an effect,
he forfeits the plausibility of his position and sinks
to the level of a mere theorizer. His statistics are
doubtless reliable enough, but the speculations he
bases upon them are scarcely more legitimate than
the visions that rise before his sleeping spirit. It is
not at all surprising that they should be generally dis-
missed, even by Frenchmen themselves, as utterly
inadequate to explain the result. Such are the vag-
aries of men of facts. In spite of the proverbial
veracity of figures, we believe that statisticians are
really the wildest reasoners under heaven. Like
those crooked-legged water-fowl that rarely leave
their native element, they rise with extreme diffi-
culty, but, when once on wing, they soon fly out of
sight. But this by the way.

As the case now stands, we must think, with
many of her most sagacious statesmen, that France,
beneath the superficial glitter of the empire, is at
heart smitten with torpor and decay. That she is
irretrievably smitten does not follow, and, whatever
degree of force they may be in the still unanswer-
ed if not unanswerable strictures of the English
press, we trust that she will recover herself in the
future, and go forward to a destiny befitting her glo-
rious spirit.

CANADA.—The Canadians are greatly in want of
a little wholesome practical philosophy. They need
the discipline of Poor Richard sadly. The public
debt of Canada, incurred we believe almost wholly
in the construction of public improvements, is at
present not far short of fifty millions of dollars,
with the prospect of being more before it is less, and
without any definite prospect of ever being less. In
fact, the colony seems hopelessly involved. This
unpleasant state of affairs results no doubt chiefly
from the facility with which the Canadians have al-
ways obtained loans from the Home Government,
and the consequent resistless temptation to pro-
secute splendid public enterprises with no adequate
basis in the necessities of trade and commerce.
Canada has for the last ten or fifteen years been
making a prodigious show on borrowed capital, and
now that the groundwork is at length touched,
the flaunting superstructure begins to topple. If the
people had known how they came by their money,
they would have been exceedingly apt to know how
they spent it. As it was, they did as all thrifless
people with money at their command do, made it
fly, without a thought of the future. The future,
however, is never to be put off in this way, and, in
the case of the Canadians, it threatens to be rig-
orous, if not unrelenting. Their only consolation is,
that, if experience keeps a dear school, spendthrifts,
like other fools, will learn in no other.

WE hear of constant complaint concerning the
mail service between this city and Indianapolis.
There are two agents on the route who sustain to each
other the relationship of father-in-law and son-in-
law, and who appear to manifest more interest in the
promotion of their family interests than the public
good which they were appointed and sworn to pro-
tect and foster. It is alleged that in place of run-
ning with two separate trains, one of them "doubles"
the road daily, while the other devotes his attention
to the furtherance of his private interests. They
thus put money in their purses, but do not fulfill the
solemn obligations they took upon becoming servants
of the Government.

JOHN BULL we see is indulging in a little
wholesome grumbling because the Queen thought
fit to open Parliament by commission instead of in
person, thus defrauding the jolly old fellow of the
grand spectacle for the material of which, whether it
comes off or not, he is annually taxed an amount
considerably exceeding the salaries of our President
and all his Cabinet together. It is rather hard. We
condole with John. After paying so dear for the
whistle, he ought by all means to enjoy the privi-
lege of blowing it to his heart's content.

TRIAL OF A STEAM PLOW.—A steam plow was
tested at Francisville, on the New Albany and Salem
Road, one day last week. The soil was quite wet,
and altogether unfavorable for the trial, but the La-
fayette Courier understands from a gentleman who
was present on the occasion, that the practicability
of the invention was satisfactorily demonstrated.
A number of plows were attached, and the soil laid
open to the depth of eight or ten inches. From the
experiment made it was thought that two men could
plow twenty acres a day with the steam plow.

BROTHERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday P. W. Bibb and
Nick Bemar, who were indicted by the Grand Jury
for murder, having participated in the negro mob,
were arrested and lodged in jail. Mr. Bibb has been
for many years a hotel keeper in this city. "Nick"
is a carrier for a city paper, and when taken prisoner
by the officer made violent demonstrations with his
throat. He and his bundle of papers were however
both taken captive with but little difficulty.

MILITARY MEETING.—There will be a meeting of
the new military company, which was organized last
Saturday night in the circuit court room, to-night at
8 o'clock. Committees will report, officers will be
elected, and other business of great importance will
be attended to. We hope to see every member of
the company present.

E. F. Fuller has been appointed general ticket
agent of the Little Miami railroad, in place of Gen
Strader.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Durrett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth
and Water streets.

The river continues to recede slowly. Last ev-
ening there were 9 feet 2 inches water in the canal
and 5½ feet on the rocks and 6 feet 4 inches in the
pass on the falls. Heavy showers fell night before
last, and there were indications of more last night.
The Cumberland was falling on Monday evening
with 10 feet water on the shoals.

The D. A. Given had arrived at Nashville.
The Ben Franklin, on her recent downward trip
from this city to New Orleans, broke her larboard
shaft between Islands 62 and 63.

Launch.—Capt. H. Fawcett's new boat, the E. H.
Fairchild, will be launched from the ways at Dower-
man & Humphrey's yard, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Eclipse.—This steamer did not get off last
night, but she will leave to-day positively. The
Eclipse is in command of Capt. St. Clair Thomasson.
What more need we say.

The Gen. Pike, Capt. Fuller, will leave for St.
Louis to-day.

The H. Bridges is the packet for Green river and
the W. A. Eaves for Evansville.

The Jacob Strader, Capt. Summons, is the mail-
boat for Cincinnati to-day. The fine steamer St.
Louis will leave for Pittsburgh this evening.

We are indebted to Mr. Joe Sargent of the W. B.
Terry, Mr. Vanmeter of the H. Bridges, and the
clerk of the St. Louis for copies of manifests of their
respective boats.

The Fanny Bullitt will be at Portland early this
morning. She leaves on Saturday.

The splendid steamer Northern will arrive to-
day and leave to-morrow evening for Memphis.

The fine steamer T. C. Twitchell, Captain Smith,
starts for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

We are indebted to the ever attentive clerk of the
Emma Dean for a copy of her manifest. She takes
her departure to-day, at the usual hour, for Carroll-
ton.

THE NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—There was an
adjourned meeting in the circuit court room last
evening of the new military company. The attend-
ance was large, and the utmost spirit manifested by
the members.

T. W. Gibson, Esq., resigned the 1st Lieutenantcy,
expressing his preference to be in the ranks. Mr.
Redick Anderson was chosen to supply the vacancy.
Major John D. Pope was elected Orderly Sergeant
by acclamation.

The reports of the Committee on Constitution,
Uniform, &c., were recommended. We understand
that the old Continental uniform is the most popular
with the members.

At the conclusion of the meeting Capt. Pen-
baker formed the company into line, and drilled
them in aerial evolutions. We have never seen a
finer looking body of young men. They are all
gallant, accomplished, and chivalric, and will form
a corps creditable to the city and to the State.

An addition is being made to the City Court
House, on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets,
which will contain commodious, convenient, and
secure offices for the Auditor, Treasurer, and As-
sessor. These officials have for a long time been very
unpleasantly situated in the old Court House, sub-
jected to all manner of inconveniences, and the im-
portant public records and documents in their care
have been very insecure.

MILITARY MEETING TO-NIGHT.—It is earnestly
desired that all persons in the upper wards of the city
wishing to assist in the formation of a military com-
pany should meet at the Lafayette engine house to-
night. There is enough proper material in that sec-
tion to form a splendid corps of citizen soldiers, and
we hope to hear of a very full meeting.

Let the gallant boys up-town rally in force to-
night.

WHEAT CROP IN ARKANSAS.—A letter to the
Little Rock Gazette says: Ten days have brought
about a wonderful change in the vegetable kingdom.
Cotton has come up remarkably well, and the corn
is looking very fair. The prospects of wheat crops,
from being gloomy, are now very flattering indeed,
and I have no doubt but that Arkansas will increase
her wheat crop this year twenty-five to fifty per
cent. on any previous one.

DESIGN FOR THE CLAY MONUMENT.—Our citi-
zens, who are lovers of art, will be gratified to know
that the designs of T. D. Jones, the distinguished
sculptor, are now on exhibition at Messrs. Evans &
Morton's. We have never seen any thing more
appropriate to the memory of Henry Clay, or
worthy of what is truly high art, than the principal
design.

FIRST IN MARKET.—Messrs. Nock, Wicks, & Co.,
agents for Chas. L. Holland's Virginia pound to-
bacco, are in receipt of a consignment made from
the new crop. It is the first of the season. Hol-
land's tobaccos are celebrated, but in this new brand
he seems to have eclipsed even himself. Those who
use the weed should give it a trial.

SENTENCE OF DR. BIEGLER, THE ABORTIONIST.
Dr. Biegler, who, it will be remembered, produced
abortion upon his servant girl, Amelia Murr, and has
been undergoing trial for the crime, in Buffalo, N.
Y., was sentenced there day before yesterday, the
26th, to hard labor in the State prison at Auburn,
for seven years—the heaviest penalty of the law.

DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON.—The election for
President and Directors of this bank resulted as fol-
lows: President, Dan'l G. Hatch; Cashier, Jas. W.
Jones, late teller of Northern Bank; Directors, D. G.
Hatch, Amos Shinkle, R. H. Ransom, P. S. Bush,
H. Bruce. The bank will go into operation about
the 1st of July.

ICE.—As the season warms the services of
Messrs. Gay & Co., on Third street, between Main
and the river, are becoming more generally appre-
ciated by our citizens. They are supplying at cheap
rates a delightfully clear and crystalline pure article
of ice.

The Democrats of Grant, Owen, and Pendle-
ton counties have nominated A. P. Grover for the
State Senate.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—Mr. A. F. Cox, editor of the Watchman and
Evangelist, in this city, received, after the Ken-
tucky edition of his paper had gone to press, a letter
from Lexington, Mo., where the General Assembly
of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in ses-
sion. From this letter, handed us by Mr. Cox, we
learn that the Assembly met on the 21st inst. The
services began by reading a portion of Scripture, by
Rev. LeRoy Woods, of Indiana; singing, and prayer
by Rev. Caleb Weedon, of Ky.; and sermon by Rev.
Milton Bird, Moderator. Ninety-five delegates an-
swered to their names, and others are still arriving.
Rev. C. P. Read, of Tenn., was chosen Moderator,
and Rev. W. B. Waterson, of Tenn., and Rev. S.
T. Stewart, of Ill., were chosen clerks.

Benjamin Franklin Weigert, the man whom
the unfortunate A. N. Poindexter charged with be-
ing the "Frankfort penitentiary thief," and author
of the misfortune that caused Poindexter to drown
himself, was arrested in Evansville on Sunday last,
on a charge of larceny. Justice of the Peace Car-
ter, after hearing the case, required bail in the sum
of \$300 to secure his appearance for trial at the next
Circuit Court—failing to give which he was commit-
ted to jail.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Tallahassee Sentinel, 12th
inst., mentions general and refreshing showers, and
says vegetation has now a fair start. Planters are
beginning to have a good stand of corn and cotton,
and a bountiful harvest is now in prospect.

The Rev. J. M. Stevenson, pastor of the First
Presbyterian Church in New Albany, has been offer-
ed the secretaryship of the American Tract Society,
which position he has determined to accept.

The Mobile Tribune says that on Saturday last
three mad dogs appeared in the southwestern part of
the city, and succeeded in biting two mules, one
horse, and a negro, before they were apprehended.

Darwin Payne and John Eastham, who recent-
ly escaped from the Lexington jail, have been re-
captured.

NO TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The National Intelli-
gencer says:

The reports that have appeared in one of the pub-
lic journals, purporting to have been telegraphed
from Washington, to the effect that a large body of
troops—stated at two thousand—have been ordered
to Utah, seem to have had no foundation in fact.
No order has been given to any of the Bureaus in
relation to sending troops to Utah, as would have
been the case were the reports above alluded to correct.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. (OLD SCHOOL.)

LEXINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The delegates appointed to attend the Congrega-
tional Association of Massachusetts, and New Hamp-
shire, and Rhode Island, reported, and their reports
represent that the two last named bodies had declined
further correspondence with this Assembly, on the
ground that the Assembly decline any remonstrance
for these bodies or their delegates on the subject of
slaveholding, for the reason that continued correspon-
dence under the circumstances would be inconsistent
with the views and principles of these Associations.
The Massachusetts Association did not adopt this
course, but sent down a proposition to adopt it for
the consideration of its subordinate Associations.

Rev. C. C. Jones, D. D., was appointed as prin-
cipal to preach the annual sermon on Domestic Mis-
sions before the next General Assembly, and Dr. J.
L. Kirkpatrick, his alternate.

The order of the day was taken up, viz: The con-
sideration of the report of the committee on the re-
port of the Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. Dr.
J. Leighton Wilson, one of the Secretaries of the
Board, who had been seven years a Missionary in
Africa, addressed the Assembly, making some gen-
eral statements in regard to the work of the
Board, and the increasing demand for extended
operations. The work is progressing, the health of
some Missionaries has failed, which is a discourag-
ement. New laborers are offering their services to
the Board. Converts have multiplied, especially
among Indian tribes. Over seventy have been added
to one church. They live consistently, as among us.
In Papal Rome, South America, India, China, and
Palestine, the progress is cheering. The Board are
not able, as advised by the Assembly, and demand
by the signs of the times, to enlarge for want of
funds. The treasury is in debt over \$11,000.

The receipts of the Board for the year have been:
From the Churches, \$104,289; from the U. S. Gov-
ernment for Indian Schools, \$40,275; total \$207,469.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, May 26.

After the usual religious services, the Rev. Dr.
Gustavus Abel, delegate from the Reformed Dutch
Church, was introduced, and addressed the assembly.
He gave the statistics of his church to be,
three synods, and two hundred and seventy-five
churches. He complimented this assembly as the
most august body he ever met, though he had been
in the Ecclesiastical Senates of England, France, and
had seen the assembled Cardinals of Rome. The
Moderator replied in a most appropriate and happy
manner.

The order of the day, the consideration of the
standing committee on the report of the Board of
Education, was then taken up. The Moderator, be-
ing Corresponding Secretary of that Board, left the
chair, and gave a detailed statement of the number
and condition of the several educational institutions
under the patronage of the church. The Parochial
Schools number about 100; the Presbyterian Acad-
emies 62; the Colleges under Synodical care, 15.
These are generally in a flourishing condition. The
number now studying for the Ministry, under patron-
age of the Board, is 333; whole number who have
completed the course, 2,553.

A resolution was adopted appointing Dr. J. W.
Alexander and Dr. Robert Baird delegates to repre-
sent this Assembly among the evangelical bodies of
Europe.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, May 23.
It is supposed that the Administration has decided
to make a sweeping change of the diplomatic corps,
leaving none who have served longer than four years.
That most of the new appointments have been de-
termined upon there is little doubt. They have not
yet been announced, and it is not likely that they
will be made to take effect at a distant day.

Among the appointments already agreed upon are
those for St. Petersburg and Berlin. It is probable
that Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, formerly a mem-
ber of the House, and chairman of the committee of
foreign affairs, has been designated for one of these
missions. There is nothing improbable in the sug-
gestion that a full mission has been tendered to D.
D. Dickinson, of New York, particularly as that
State is not represented in the Cabinet.

The present week will finish up the whole subject of
foreign appointments, consular and diplomatic, and
of course, there are to be several hundred disap-
pointments. It is said that the President has ceased
to promise offices to any one, and that hereafter no
one is to be advised of his appointment, except
through the reception of his commission.

The intelligence from Utah is contradictory in re-
gard to the popularity of Brigham Young among
the Mormons. It is stated in some late accounts
that he retains his influence over them. If so, he
will prepare for a stout and protracted resistance to
federal authority.

ARRIVALS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—During
the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Saturday,
11,756 bbls., 711 tierces, and 2,023 bbls. of sugar
and molasses arrived at New York.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. ARRIVALS, MAY 27.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. W. B. Terry, Tenn. river.
Com. Perry, Pitts. St. Louis, Pitts.
Seventy-Six, Nash. Henry Fitzhugh, Cin.
Emma Dean, Carr. N. O. H. Bridges, Green river.

DEPARTURES.
Telegraph No. 3, Cin. H. Fitzhugh, Ark. river.
Com. Perry, Memphis. Southern, St. Louis.
Seventy-Six, Cin. Pitts.

RECEIPTS.

Per St. Louis from Pittsburg—2 pkgs, R. A. Robinson &
Co.; 54 bbls wine, J. P. Thompson; 30 cases shoes, T. Ander-
son; 30 bbls oil, Wilson, Waters & Co.; 12 pkgs mds, Lan-
ham & Co.; 3 do do, J. E. Tyler; 2 bxs drugs, Morris & Son;
3 do dry goods, McDowell, Y & Co.; 15 pkgs block tin, Wil-
liams & Co.; 2 bxs books, C. H. Hagan & Co.; 3 do dry goods,
Burt & Herzog; 2 bxs and 1 liquor, Oberdierfer; 3 pkgs
Burr & Co.; 3 pkgs, Garvin, R. & Co.; 4 do, Kahn & Wolf; 4
pkgs machinery, Damsell, B. Co.; 3 bxs hardware, Sparks
& Co.; 10 tierces, M. Hallbert; 4 pkgs, J. G. Mathers; 7 do
E. D. Nichols; 2 bxs books, A. Davidson; 10 bbls molasses, T.
Blancgall; 5 pkgs, Barboux & S; 3 pkgs paper, Du-
pont; 7 bxs mds, Ford & R; 8 bxs books, Bullock; 3 pkgs,
McBrick; 4 bxs shoes, Broad & Co.; 2 bales mds, Knotter;
7 pkgs, P. M. Jones; 102 pkgs mds, Sample & Bro; 4 pkgs,
E. Miles; 20 bales sheeting, Curd & Co.; 8 springs, J. Schmidt
30 bxs glassware, J. & Co.; 25 pkgs iron, Cooper; 19 bxs
axes, Curd & White; 34 do glassware, Wilkes & Co.; 12 half
bbls mds, Luyke & Evans; 12 bxs glassware

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1857.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just made an important decision. It was on an appeal from the Morgan circuit court. The case was a motion for execution on a judgment upon a forfeited recognizance. A remission of the judgment by the Governor was relied on to defeat the motion. The remission was granted, December 20, 1852. The court overruled the motion: 1st. Because it was granted in violation of an act which provided that all applicants to the Governor for the remission of fines and forfeitures are required to forward to him with their application, the opinion of the propriety of so doing of a majority of the following officers in the county where the fine was assessed or forfeiture occurred, viz: the clerk of the circuit court, auditor, sheriff, county treasurer, and such officers as shall from time to time have the care and custody of the common school fund within the county. All these officers remonstrated against this remission before it was granted. 2d. Because, if the act aforesaid was not in force at the date of the remission, the Governor had no authority to grant remissions in any case, as the State constitution of 1851, which declares that the Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, confers no authority on the Governor without some law regulating its exercise to remit fines and forfeitures.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIREMEN AT KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA.—On Tuesday of last week there was a fire at Kingston, which destroyed eighty houses, and what is remarkable, the firemen of that city, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the city authorities, looked on without lending the least aid in extinguishing the flames; and not only refused to work themselves, but some of them aided in preventing volunteers to work the engines. The consternation of the citizens had become very great, when the Mayor hired men at a dollar each to work the engines. After raging for more than two hours, the flames were subdued. A special meeting of the city corporation and of the fire department was held the next day, when a reconciliation took place, and the fire department resumed their former position.

THE MUSSINA CASE.—The suit of Jacob Mussina against Charles Stillman and others for the sum of \$500,000, was commenced before the Supreme Court in New York city, on the 13th instant. This suit grew out of a dispute concerning the ownership of the land upon which the town of Brownsville, Texas, now stands. This, and another case, in which Judge Watrous, of Texas, is one of the defendants, involve the sum of nearly a million of dollars, and some questions of great political interest, out of which has grown the resolution of the Judiciary Committee of Congress to impeach Judge Watrous.

The steamer Circassian brought to Portland a company of about two hundred persons from Wales, bound to the State of Tennessee, where they have purchased lands and intend to locate themselves. They are accompanied by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Roberts, who is the chief of the party.

Mr. Morse, late special Commissioner to Bogota, has arrived in Washington. He has no doubt of the eventual settlement of the difficulty between New Grenada and the United States in a manner satisfactory to both republics.

Forty-five vessels landed the large quantity of 14,291 hhds. sugar, and 2,779 hhds. molasses at the port of New York, during the three days which ended on Sunday last.

THE VARIETIES.

From the Rio de Janeiro papers of the 4th of April we learn that the Brazilian government adheres to the proposition of the United States to abolish privateering and to exempt all private property from seizure by ships of war. It is officially announced that the Brazilian government is ready to accept this as a new national jurisprudence. The yellow fever was declining in the harbor, but about twenty persons died each day in the city of the disease.

A gentleman residing in New York celebrated the sixth anniversary of his marriage a few days since by sending his wife a beautiful basket of flowers and a deed for a \$60,000 house on Fifth avenue.

The Morgantown (Va.) Star of last Thursday states that there had been frost in that vicinity every morning during the week.

The repeal of the usury laws is now being agitated in Virginia.

During the last seven weeks \$7,877,630 worth of real estate has been sold in New York.

A letter from New York says: On Thursday morning two well dressed females, about thirty years of age, called at Stewart's, in Broadway, under pretence of buying silk dress patterns. A great variety was shown them, but they left without purchasing. In the afternoon they returned, and again proceeded to examine silks, of which a large quantity was shown them. While admiring the goods, the clerk observed one of them putting two pieces, valued at \$250, in her companion's pocket. He sent for a policeman and had them taken into custody. The clerk then proceeded to examine his stock with a view of ascertaining whether they had stolen any silks at the time of their first visit, and soon discovered that two pieces of silk, valued at \$250, were missing. The apartments of the women were then searched and the missing silk was found in a trunk. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Probably the greatest leap on record was made one day last week at the Helena Shot-tower, Wisconsin. A horse, some twelve years old, jumped from the bank over a perpendicular precipice of one hundred and eighty feet into the river below, and came out safe and sound, after swimming nearly half a mile to a suitable landing place. The water at the point where the leap was made was from twenty to twenty-five feet deep.

The ice dealers of New York have fixed their prices for the season, increasing it over last. They give twelve pounds daily for six cents, while last season they gave fourteen pounds for that sum.

The Kent (Md.) News says the fly is causing great destruction to the wheat in that county.

A new member of the Nebraska Legislature jumped up as that body were about to take a vote, and cried out:—"Mr. Speaker, I move we vote vice versa!" They all laughed at him; but he got out of it by swearing he didn't understand nothing about what he called "parliamentary rules!"

One of the Limerick Journals (the Reporter) writes in a tone of alarm at the continuance of the population drain. The people, it is said, are literally flying in thousands from the Irish shore. If the emigration proceeds at this pace, the Limerick Journal fears there will be hands to till the soil.

One of the important financial schemes of the day is the projected sale of the public works of Pennsylvania. These works, embracing her leading railroads and canals, have cost the Commonwealth a large sum of money, and at this time are not as productive as they might become under individual management. These works were offered at public sale two years ago, but the price limited by the Legislature was not offered. The total cost of these works has been above thirty-two millions of dollars, and the aggregate revenue from them up to December, 1853, was \$25,342,020.

	Cost.	Revenue.
Columbia and Phil. R. R.	\$5,277,378	\$9,020,273
Eastern Division, Canal	1,737,256	2,653,671
Junata Canal	3,575,566	1,496,490
Allegheny Portage	2,708,672	3,820,468
Western Division Canal	3,173,432	2,812,212
Delaware do	1,454,506	2,746,650
Susquehanna do	897,169	475,254
North Branch do	1,598,580	1,374,258
West Branch do	1,523,583	573,338
French Creek do	519,364	98,312
Beaver do	8,093,044	
Unfinished Improvements	264,384	346,394
Miscellaneous		
Total	\$32,542,307	\$35,342,020
Expenditures during the same period		\$19,499,857.

The proposed sale is fixed for 25th June. The official notice states that the following works are embraced in the sale:

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, with the necessary and convenient width for the proposed use of said Railroad, the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the junction, the Junata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburgh, and including also the right, title, and interest of the Commonwealth in the bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with the same interest in the surplus water power of said canals, with the right to purchase and hold such lands as may be necessary to make the same available, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, workshops, tools, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock, and materials.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.—Bayard Taylor's last letter to the New York Tribune was written from Muoniova, Lapland, June 24. We make the following extracts from it:

Is a Cold Climate Bracing?—I was at first a little surprised to find the natives of the north so slow, indolent, and improvident. We have an idea that a cold climate is bracing and stimulating—ergo, that the further north you go, the more active and energetic you will find the people. But the touch of ice is like that of fire. The tropics relax, the Pole benumbs, and the practical result is the same in both cases. In the long, long winter, when there are but four hours of twilight to twenty of darkness—when the cows are housed, the wood cut, the hay gathered, the barley braided, the sheep stowed away for bread, and the summer's catch of fish salted—what can a man do, when his load of wood or hay is hauled home, but eat, gossip, and sleep? To bed at nine, and out of it at eight in the morning, smoking and dozing between the slow performance of his few daily duties, he becomes at last as listless and dull as a hibernating bear. In the summer he has perpetual daylight, and need not hurry. Besides, why should he give himself special trouble to produce an unusually large crop of flax or barley, when a single night may make his labors utterly profitless? Even in midsummer the blighting frost may fall. Nature seems to take a cruel pleasure in thwarting him; he is fortunate only through chance; and thus a sort of Arab fatalism and acquiescence in whatever happens takes possession of him. His improvidence is also to be ascribed to the same cause. Such fearful famine and suffering as exists this winter in Finland and Lapland might no doubt have been partially prevented, but no human power could have wholly forestalled it.

No Kissing Allowed.—So far as regards their moral character, the Finns have as little cause for reproach as any other people. We find them as universally honest and honorable in their dealings as the Northern Swedes, who are not surpassed in the world, in this respect. Yet their countenances express more cunning and reserve, and the virtue may be partly a negative one, resulting from that indolence which characterizes the Frigid and the Torrid Zones. Thus, also, notwithstanding physical signs which denote more ardent animal passion than their neighbors, they are equally chaste, and have as high a standard of sexual purity. Legitimate births are rare, and are looked upon as a lasting shame and disgrace to both parties. The practice of "bundling," which, until recently, was very common among Finnish lovers, very seldom led to such results, and their marriage speedily removed the dishonor.

Their manners, socially, in this respect, are curiously contradictory. Thus, while both sexes freely mingle in the bath, in a state of nature, while the women unhesitatingly scrub, rub, and dry their husbands, brothers, or male friends, while the salutation for both sexes is an embrace with the right arm, a kiss is considered grossly immodest and improper. A Finnish woman expressed the greatest astonishment at her, and horror, at hearing from Mr. Woolley that it was a very common thing in England for husband and wife to kiss each other. "If my husband were to attempt such a thing," said she, "I would beat him about the ears so that he should feel it for a week." Yet in conversation they are very plain and unreserved, though by no means gross. They acknowledge that such things as generation, gestation, and parturition exist, and it may be that this very absence of mystery tends to keep chaste so excitable and imaginative a race.

A MONTH LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Western mail brings us letters and papers from Santa Fe to the latter end of April.

The Gazette reviews the depredations committed by the Indians during the month of March, and states that they have been greater than for many years past in the same month. On the 8th or 9th of March, the Navajos took 3,400 sheep from a man named Lucero, but a thousand were afterwards recaptured at the sacrifice of having eight men wounded. Within eight miles of Albuquerque, the Indians robbed and drove off one hundred animals.

Judge S. M. Baird is announced as a candidate for delegate to Congress in opposition to Mr. Otero, who represented the Territory in the last Congress. Jose Candido Ortiz died in Santa Fe on the 2d of March in the 34th year of his age.

Dr. E. J. Barry died very suddenly at Fort Massachusetts on the 25th of March. He was an acting assistant surgeon at that post at the time of his death.

The friends of Capt. Gibbs, who was badly wounded in a fight with the Memphes Apaches, of which an account has already been given, will be pleased to learn that he is out of danger.

Lieut. Baker, with a detachment from company B, mounted rifles, had a spirited fight with the Mesquero Apaches, recovered the mules stolen from St. Vigil, and severely punished the robbers.

The Gazette of the 18th April says:

Col. Bonneville and Major W. A. Nichols, Adj. Gen. of the Department of N. M., left the city on the 16th inst. for Albuquerque, from which point it is the intention of Col. Bonneville to join the troops now under orders to move against the Gila Apaches. This expedition has been planned and arranged by Col. Bonneville himself, and the troops will be under his own command.—St. Louis Republic.

There is a bad time in Canada. The Hamilton Banner says the disclosures made by the three Railway Committees which are now sitting in Toronto, and which are bringing to the light of day an amount of fraud and corruption in connection with railway matters, are almost inconceivable. The Toronto Colonist says the great fact which has been clearly ascertained so far, is that there is great need of a road to the penitentiary from the Parliament House, which is not yet constructed. The Colonist adds that if these things are allowed to go unwhipped of justice, then may every culprit in the land denounce the law of tyranny, which reaches only a ragged coat, and never by any chance penetrates a carriage.

CURIOUS FACTS FROM HISTORY.—The Saxons first introduced archery in the time of Vortigern. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the Crusaders, they having felt the effects of it from the Saracens, who probably derived it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use with stone cannon balls so late as 1640. It is singular that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged in churchyards, for the making of bows, in 1482. Hence their generality in church yards in England.

Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I, of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the Crusades. The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII of France, in 1445. Previous to that time the king had depended upon his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638, by Charles I, but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the royal guards 1679. The first permanent military band instituted in England was the yeomen of the guards, established in 1486.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378, and were brought into use by the Venetians in 1582. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were first used in the battle of Cressy in 1346. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1539, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly military exercises in 1610.

Insurance of ships was first practised in the reign of Caesar, in 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1194. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and was by them introduced into Europe in 1201. The rapid progress of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed, as infected with magic, in England under the reign of Edward VI, in 1552.

Banks were first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from *banco*, bench—benches being erected in the market-places for the exchange of money, &c. The first public bank was at Venice, about 1560. The bank of England was established in 1693. In 1696 its notes were at 20 per cent. discount.

The invention of bells is attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning in 900. They were first hung up in England at Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the eleventh century and later it was the custom to baptize them in the churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1068. It was rung at 8 in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fire and candle. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bell-men were appointed in London in 1556, to ring the bells at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

How many are aware of the origin of the word "booby"? It is said to be a corruption of Bob, the name of a fierce Gothic General, the son of Odin, the mention of whose name spread a panic among his enemies.

Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peel in 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra published by Burgo at Venice.

Notaries public were first appointed by the fathers of the Christian Church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century.

The administration of the oath in civil cases is of high antiquity. See Exodus 22—10. Swearing on the gospels was first used in 528. The oath was first administered in judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons in the year 1000, "so in the name of God, and all Saints," concluded an oath till 1550.

Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by Giamali, when Duke of York in 1665. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen.

Raw silk is said to have first been made by a people of China called Seres, 150 B. C. It was first brought from India 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced into Europe from India by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 1455. The eggs of the silk worm were first brought into Europe in 527.—Boston Journal.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE RAILWAY ROBBERIES IN FRANCE.—At the meeting of the Northern of France shareholders, which took place in Paris, a scene of almost dramatic interest took place. The shareholders were smarting under the recollection of the Carpentier frauds, and were ignorant of the extent of the company's loss, or of the manner in which it would be borne. Baron James Rothschild rose and addressed the meeting with some emotion; he stated that rather than any malevolent insinuations should be circulated with reference to the great robbery, prejudicial to the caution or standing of Rothschild's firm, he would willingly pay twice the amount stolen, that under any circumstances the firm of which he was one of the representatives would bear five-sixths of the loss entailed by the fraud of Carpentier and consorts. The most enthusiastic cheering greeted this announcement, the result of which is equivalent to a loss of upwards of £200,000 sterling borne by Messrs. Rothschild.

Persecution in Naples.—The Times's Vienna correspondent writes: A person of great intelligence, who speaks Italian as fluently as he does his native language, has to-day confirmed the information relative to Neapolitan matters which you have from time to time received from me. To my demand whether the torture was used, the following answer was given: "It is certain that the rack is not used, but the most cruel and barbarous punishments are inflicted on those unfortunate persons who fall into the hands of the infamous Neapolitan police. The favorite instrument of torture is one of the largest sinews of the ox, which is soaked until it becomes perfectly pliable, and this Neapolitan knot is mercilessly used on the bodies of those persons who are arrested on suspicion of being hostile to the government. It is an indisputable fact that men of the highest respectability have been fetched out of their beds at night and flogged within an inch of their lives."

A Bloodsucker.—We some time back mentioned the extraordinary propensity of a boy, employed to look after cows on a farm at Citer-les-Mello (Oise), for sucking the blood of the animals from an incision made in their necks. His name is Fillion and his age fourteen. He was a few days ago brought before the correctional police of Senlis to answer for his conduct; when, in his defence, he could only say that he was ill; that he felt a pain all over his body which he could not describe, and that he thought he might get relief by drinking the warm blood of living animals. In order to cure him of his monomania, the court ordered him to be placed in a house of correction for two years.—Galignani's Messenger.

MARRIED.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. A. McCown, Mr. J. W. PRIMER to Mrs. SARAH J. LINDRAY, both of this city. Memphis papers please copy.

On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. A. McCown, Mr. W. M. BLACK to Miss ELIZA A. STARR, all of this city. Sullivan, Ind., paper please copy.

On the 27th instant, by the Rev. G. Gates, Mr. ANDREW GETTING to Miss CATHERINE ANN CARE, of Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati papers please copy.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

Feb 13 daily

For Rent, A DWELLING-HOUSE on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing five rooms, kitchen, servants'-room, cellar, &c. Apply to THOS. TRACY, on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. m28 b5

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French hair pomade, and for half the price. For dressing the hair, it has no equal, giving it a brilliant glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists.

J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents, a22 j&b eod&wjeowly

MASONIC BOOKS.

The Lights of the Temple, by W. P. Strickland. Bound in embossed blue cloth. Price \$1.
The Temple, or Masonry in its Moral Aspects, by C. Moore. Bound in embossed muslin, gilt back. Price \$1.
The Craftsmen and Freemason's Guide, a Ritual of Freemasonry for Entered Apprentice, Select Master, and the Priesthood. Bound as above. Price \$1.
The Freemason's Manual for all degrees of Freemasonry, by Rev. J. K. Stewart. Price \$1.25.
The Mystic Circle, or American Hand-Book of Freemasonry, a Code of Laws, Instructions, and Forms for Lodges. By G. H. Pratt. Price \$1.25.
The Astrologer of Chaldea, or the Life of Faith. By W. P. Strickland. D. D. Price \$1.
The Freemason's Monitor, containing Fundamental Principles, Axioms, and Rituals. Splendidly bound and illustrated. By Z. A. Davis. Price \$2.
The Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry, consisting of Tales and Sketches never before published. By Robt Morris. Price \$1.25.
Melodies for the Craft, or Songs for Freemasonry. By a Past Master. Price \$1.
The Templar's Text-Book, or Ritual for a Council of Knights of the Red Cross, Encampment Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta. By C. Moore. Price \$1.
A Manual of Freemasonry, illustrated by numerous engravings. By Avery Allen, K. R. C. K. T. N. M., &c. Price \$5.
Old Fellow's Text-Book, a detail of the system in all its branches. By P. Donaldson. Price \$1.50.
Philosophy of Odd Fellowship Illustrated and Explained. By D. P. Williamson. Price 75c.
For sale by (m28 j&b5) C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

For Rent.

An elegant Building, with 20 rooms and large lot, on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, known as the "Farmers' Hotel."
A large Dwelling with 12 rooms, stable, carriage-house, &c., on east side of Third street, 5 doors north of Walnut street.
Several small Dwellings in different parts of the city.
Vacant Lots to lease.
Apply at said Farmers' Hotel. m28 b W. H. FORWOOD.

TO CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS.

DR. FLOWER.

GRADUATE of the City University of New York, associate of the late Professor and Lecturer to the Hunterian School of Medicine, London, England, has taken rooms on Fifth street, five doors from the Kentucky School of Medicine, between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted daily for Consumption, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Croup, Cough, and Pulmonary Irritation, also for Dyspepsia and Female Complaints, and other affections connected with the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. He has been successful in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. Where there is none, the treatment must be merely palliative. The treatment employed is the breathing of Medicated Vapor, and the use of a powerful and active, restorative, and tonic, combined with constitutional remedies. As Dr. F.'s stay is limited, all who intend to consult him should do so as early as possible. Dr. F. has devoted his entire time to the treatment of the above diseases.
No charge for consultation, by letter or otherwise, or a personal examination, and the treatment which can be obtained at his room. Office hours from 9 to 5, daily. m19 j&b5d1m

MONEY FOUND.

THIS is to notify persons whom it may concern that information has this day been communicated to me making known the fact that, on the 18th day of April, 1857, a first lot of money, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, was found in the possession of some American citizen. The possessor of said money has declined to restore it to the proper owner, and this notice is issued to obtain that end.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 16, 1857. m18 j&b10

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the corner of Fifth and GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomerozy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.
OFFICE also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Second streets, on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. mar 3 j&b15m JOS. ROBB.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, between the Graham House and Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.
STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a strict and general treatment of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and shorten the life.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of unmoderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. s18 j&b15
OFFICE hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until evening. s28 weekly

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.

We have an extra fine lot of the best French and German Pianos which we will sell at cost to make room for a large invoice now on the way for our June sales.
Those in want of superior Pianos at prices lower than ever offered, will do well to call soon at 73 Fourth street, under National Hotel. m27 j&b N. C. & D. MORSE.

Melodions at Wholesale Prices.

WE have a good supply of home-made Melodions, for churches, lodges, rooms, and parlors, which we will sell at wholesale prices, and warrant equal to any other make in tone, finish, and durability. N. C. & D. MORSE. m27 j&b 73 Fourth st., under National Hotel.

New Books.

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